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IMPERIAL RESCRIPT SETS 88TH EXTRA DIET SESSION

Meeting From September 1-3 To Acquaint People With Facts Regarding War End

An Imperial Rescript calling the Imperial Diet to meet on September 1 in a two-day session to consider measures for meeting the situation which has grown out of the termination of the war was promulgated on August 24 through the Official Gazette.

The Imperial Rescript follows:

"Under Article 7 and Article 43 of the Imperial Constitution We order that the Imperial Diet should be called in Tokyo on September 1 and that the term of the session should be two days.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 24th day of the 8th month of the 20th year of Showa

Countersigned by the Prime Minister and all other State Ministers"

The coming meeting of the Imperial Diet will be the 88th extraordinary session.

The motive of the Government in asking for the session was to enable the people to become intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the termination of the war and with the realities of the current situation and to rouse the people to a supreme effort toward re-establishment of the Empire's fortunes.

CHUNGKING, YENAN CLASH OVER OCCUPATION ZONES

The struggle between the Chungking and Yenan forces over the strategic points in various zones in China to be taken over from the Japanese Forces is developing in various districts. A report from Chungking states that the Chungking army has already occupied Taiyuan, capital of Shansi, forestalling the Chinese communist army. The Chungking forces are also advancing into the Hunan region, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 23 reported.

According to the announcement made by the Chungking supreme military authorities on August 21, the army under the command of General Hu Tsung-nan with the collaboration of the people, occupied five cities including Yungyang, 10 miles west of Chengchow, on the Lung-Hai railway line, and Changku, some 15 miles south of Chengchow, on the Peking-Hankow railway line.

The Yenan radio station claims that the Chinese communist army has advanced into the lower reaches of the Yangtze, and severe fighting is now developing between the Chungking and communist forces at Wahu, some 65 miles in the upper reaches from Nanking. The 44th army has advanced into the Kiangnan and Kiangpei zones and has occupied the Hangchow district in Chekiang Province and the northeastern part of Anhui Province. Yenan also announced that the Chinese communist army is developing a new operation in the 200-mile zone between Hsuchow and Pukow.

Continue Lawless Actions

Ignoring the successive statements issued by the Japanese Forces, the Yenan and Outer Mongolian troops are still continuing lawless actions in various places, according to a Domei dispatch from Nanking dated August 23, quoting information reached the city.

Since August 21, some 40,000 to 50,000 Yenan troops have advanced toward the vicinity of Tsinan and are now threatening to capture the entire Shantung Province area. Meanwhile, Ho Shih-yuan, Chairman of Shantung Province has approached a point east of Tsinan at the head of some 4,000 to 5,000 troops. He is apparently scheming to outmaneuver the Yenan trops by seizing Tsinan.

In the Hunan area, villagers residing near the railway lines and bandits have removed sleepers and cut wires thus rendering communications impossible. In and around Wuhan, railway traffic has been completely suspended.

On the morning of August 21, some Outer Mongolian troops penetrated the Kupeikow area and in the Changchiakow area they continued lawless action north of Changpei on August 21.

Japanese Forces Issue Warning

There is a general feeling of uneasiness on the part of the masses in North China because of the offensive propaganda and unlawful acts resorted to by the Yenan army despite the suspension of hostilities by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces. Because of the existing situation the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China issued a note clarifying the determination of the army to deal with those who disturb peace and order and at the same time urged the suspension of disturbances for the sake of the unity of China, a Domei dispatch from Peking dated August 22 reported:

"Although Japan has accepted the Potsdam Declaration, the Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China holds itself responsible for the preservation of peace and order and the stabilization of the people's life in North China to the last moment. Those who disturb peace and order shall be dealt with severely.

"The Yenan army should instantly cease its reckless actions and seek unification of China by removing the danger of a civil war. By destroying transportation and communications facilities as well as by occupying walled towns the Yenan army has thrown the masses into a state of uneasiness. The actions of the Yenan army conflict with its slogans. The Yenan army should awaken for the sake of the unity of China."

Shikoku Area Said In Path of Typhoon To Hit Japan Today

A typhoon, which formed near Rasa in the Southwestern Islands group, is now heading toward the northeast at the speed of about 30 kilometers an hour. It is predicted that the center of the typhoon will hit the neighborhood of Shikoku. Today, heavy rainfall is expected in some districts in the central part of the Kanto.

CHANGES SEEN PENDING IN GOVERNMENT SETUP

Reorganization of Offices, Extraordinary Diet Session Discussed

Drastic changes in the organization of the Government are expected due to the new situation which has grown out of the termination of the War of Greater East Asia. These changes would involve the abolition of certain ministries and ministerial bureaus, and the merging of others.

The Munitions Ministry, which was closely connected with the conduct of the war would be abolished.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry would be resuscitated, and there would be a redivision of business between this resuscitated ministry and the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry which would be renamed the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry would be merged with the Foreign Ministry.

The General Planning Bureau of the Cabinet would be reorganized and be called the Cabinet Investigation Bureau.

Among the ministerial bureaus and sections which would be abolished are mentioned the Air Defense Headquarters of the Home Ministry, the Defense Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolis, the Student Mobilization Bureau of the Education Ministry, and the Underground Construction Headquarters of the Transportation Ministry.

There are plans afoot to establish a Rehabilitation Ministry and to develop the Communication Board into a Communications Ministry.

There is a growing body of opinion in political circles a favor of asking the Government to call an extraordinary session of the Diet to consider matters related to the situation which has developed with the termination of the war. Such an extraordinary session, if one is held, would meet under entirely new conditions.

New Political Parties Seen

The Dai-Nippon Seijikai has decided on dissolution, which dissolution will take place when the time is opportune. The group of Diet members belonging to the Men's Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be disbanded on August 31, and the idea of the group's leaders is to organize a movement based on the support of young men. In short, there is a steadily mounting tendency for the existing political parties and groups to dissolve in order to reappear in parties and groups committed to measures of cooperation in the construction of a new Japan.

The business of an extraordinary Diet session, it is held, would be to discuss the situation which has grown out of the termination of hostilities. Precisely it would give attention to the question of what should be done in order to demonstrate the good faith of Japan and to provide the basis for the construction of a new cultural Japan. Revision of the Election Law and abolition of laws and regulations related to the war are among other subjects which would come up at an extraordinary session.

FRENCH STRESS RIGHT TO ADMINISTER F.I.C.

Demand for Restoration of Full Sovereignty Is Made by De Gaulle

The announcement that the responsibility for the military administration of Indo-China is to be assumed by the Chinese in the northern part of the territory and by the Southeast Asia Command in the south is received with some surprise in French official circles in London, says a Domei report from Stockholm quoting a London dispatch dated August 24.

The French attitude is that the decision to send adequate Allied forces to deal with the disarming and disposal of the Japanese armies in Indo-China is necessary and acceptable, but that the administrative responsibility is wholly a French affair for which adequate plans have been made, Reuter's said.

There is a large number of competent French administrative officials who only await liberation to resume their functions, French quarters claim. In addition Admiral Theiray Dargenlieu, who has been appointed Governor General of Indo-China, is already on his way to take up his post.

Wants Full Sovereignty

General De Gaulle declared in Washington that the United States should draw up a naval and economic program with France to help in her reconstruction, according to an August 24 Lisbon dispatch.

De Gaulle said that France did not want to annex any German territory but she did want international control of the Ruhr and French control of the west bank of the Rhine.

As to the Far East, he declared that French policy in Indo-China wanted an Indo-Chinese Government of Indo-Chinese people but it must have full French sovereignty.

Stresses Indo-China Issue

The delicate situation facing France in connection with Indo-China is stressed by The Times, London, in its issue of August 18, according to a Domei report from Lisbon, relaying a London dispatch.

"France is now in need of a wise and patient policy, and, in renewing her relations with Indo-China, she will find that various changes have taken place there since her loss of sovereignty over the territory," the Times said.

"It is significant that the people of Indo-China have been urged to maintain their independence and reject the control of France. This nationalist sentiment is to be respected. But such a movement is a sign of the awakening of the general public who had become long weary of their position under French rule."

SYRIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Sami Bey Solh Named to Form New Lebanese Government

After the resignation of the Lebanese Government four days ago, the Syrian Government resigned on August 23 in similar circumstances—both appear to have been due to internal conflicts not related to the foreign policy, according to a Reuters report reaching Stockholm.

Syrian Premier Phares El Khoury in a letter of resignation to Shukri Kawatly, President of Syria, spoke of the opposition from a number of deputies, Reuters reported from Beirut. Later he told journalists that he felt it his duty to resign in view of the resistance which he had noted in the Parliament.

Meanwhile, Syrian political circles expect the President will call upon Premier Khoury to form a new Government including elements from the newly-created Parliamentary parties, Liberals and the national Parliamentary bloc, the report added.

In Beirut, Sami Bey Solh has formed the Lebanese Government to succeed that of Abdul Hamid Karameh, which resigned August 20 in the face of what Karameh called "pressure from individual members." The new Deputy Premier is Gabreil Murr while the new Foreign Minister is Hamid Frangieh. Solh stated on Thursday that the "foreign policy will remain unchanged and so will the policy toward our Allies and Great Britain."

Commons Approves Charter

The British House of Commons on Thursday night approved the United Nations' Charter without voting, according to a Domei report from Stockholm quoting a London wire. Earlier it had been approved by the House of Lords,

MAY GRAB JAPAN'S ASSETS

Allies Set on Depriving Japan of All Means to Rearm

Speculating as to the disposal of Japanese assets abroad, well-informed quarters in London said that the United Nations would confiscate Japanese assets abroad as one of the means to deprive Japan of all possibilities to arm herself again, according to a Domei dispatch from Zurich dated August 21 quoting an UP report from London.

The report further said that the Japanese assets abroad are much smaller than those owned by Germany. There is no doubt that the United Nations will have a free hand in the disposal of Japanese overseas assets according to the surrender terms. General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, will indirectly control Japan's economic and banking activities.

To Use Military Notes

Military notes, totaling $100,000,000, have been shipped from the United States to Manila to be used by the American occupation troops, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 21 relaying a Manila report. It is further revealed that during the occupation period, military notes of the United Nations are to be used side by side with Japanese currency.

BRITISH ISSUE WARNING ON BULGARIAN ELECTION

Recognition Would Become More Difficult—Izvestia Defends Set-Up

The British Foreign Office spokesman warned Bulgaria again on Friday that if her election is held on Sunday as proposed, the British recognition of the Bulgarian Government would thereby be made "more difficult," it is revealed in a London report reaching Stockholm.

The new warning was issued as plans in Sofia for holding the elections on Sunday progressed despite expressed disapproval of the United States and British governments.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that the Bulgarian Government had "taken steps to make the results of the election a foregone conclusion." He added, "It would be a matter of great regret to us if the Bulgarian Government pursued the course of action which made the resumption of relations more difficult."

Meanwhile, reports from Sofia said that the elections would be held on Sunday as scheduled unless the Inter-Allied Control Commission objects before midnight Saturday. The Sofia radio broadcast the rules for the election banning political meetings on election day and threatened "most severe punishment" for anyone trying to interfere with the vote.

Soviet Seen Satisfied

The fact that the Soviet Government appears satisfied with the present regimes in Rumania and Bulgaria is recognized in London's informed quarters as increasing the difficulty of securing elections there which would be democratic by Western standards, a Reuters report from London reaching Stockholm on August 24 stated.

The report said that it remains the policy of the British Government not to recognize any Bulgarian administration coming into power as a result of the present election campaign and this decision has been made despite the sincere desire on the part of the British Government to resume relations with enemy countries.

In the case of Rumania, the report added, it has been officially stated that no formal reply yet has been made. No British or American agency or newspaper correspondents will be permitted to go to Sofia to observe and report on the Bulgarian elections.

Izvestia Defends Set-Up

The official Soviet Government newspaper, Izvestia, on Thursday defended the present Rumanian presentative" and described the psesentative" and described the Bulgarian election law as "most democratic Bulgarian people ever had," according to a Domei report from Stockholm.

Both the United States and Britain have sent official representations to Bulgaria for the forthcoming elections and Britain is quoted as saying that the results of the voting would be rejected because of the "undemocratic" character of the law under which it will be held, the report said.

Meanwhile, the Izvestia in its article the day before called the plans of the United States, Britain and France to send observers to Greece to aid in the forthcoming election there as "unwarranted interference" in internal affairs of the country. It was made plain by the paper that Russia believed the big powers should refrain from such "interference" with the sovereignty of liberated states,

HONGKONG ISSUE DISCUSSED

Attlee Assures Churchill Concerning British Sovereignty

During serious discussions concerning Hongkong in the British House of Commons on Thursday, Prime Minister Clement Attlee said he fully recollected the governments' stand that the British did not contemplate any modification in the Far East, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a London cable.

Churchill asked if the government was taking action to restore British administration in Hongkong as soon as they received the Japanese surrender of the colony. Prime Minister Attlee replied that arrangements were being made for the Japanese surrender in Hongkong to be accelerated by the British commander and that plans for reestablishing British administration in the colony were already prepared.

Then Churchill asked, "While expressing gratification over the attitude of the Prime Minister, may I presume that he recalls that on numerous occasions and particully at the Cairo Conference in 1943, the British government fully made it plain that they do not contemplate a modification in the sovereignty of British territories in the Far East." Attlee replied: "Yes, I have very full recollection of those occasions and will bear them in mind."

LEND-LEASE CANCELLATION SHOCKS BRITISH QUARTERS

Sudden Cessation Puts Country in Serious Financial Position, Attlee Declares

The United States' sudden cancellation of the Lend-Lease created a shock among British quarters which resounded harshly in the British government with the general opinion that it has put England economically in a "very grave" position, according to reports reaching Stockholm.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee told the Parliament on Friday that President Truman's directive cancelling all outstanding Lend-Lease contracts was taken without consultation and prior to discussion with Britain. "The sudden cessation puts us in a serious financial position," he declared.

Winston Churchill, leader of the opposition, described the position as "very grave and disquieting." He could not believe that America could act in such "rough and harsh manner as to hamper a faithful ally."

Crowley Comments

United States Foreign Economic Administrator Leo Crowley, commenting on the question of the sudden ending of Lend-Lease brought about by the sudden ending of the Japanese war, declared that it had been repeatedly stated that Lend-Lease was a wartime measure and couldn't be used for postwar purposes, according to a Washington dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

In the meanwhile, according to a London dispatch received in Stockholm, Prime Minister Clement Attlee, on Friday, disclosed that Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States during the wartime coalition government, had been invited to return to Washington to negotiate the financial arrangement which will succeed Lend-Lease.

This announcement followed an earlier statement by Attlee saying that the end of Lend-Lease put Britain in a very serious financial position.

A press dispatch on Thursday said that President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee had discussed the situation by telephone and that Truman assured the Prime Minister that his misgivings would not materialize. The report referred to President Truman's press conference Thursday in which he said that sudden termination of Lend-Lease operations would not bring undue hardship on British economy and on other Allied nations.

Truman Denies U.S. Reports

President Truman on Thursday night flatly denied reports published in the United States that said that the cancellation of the lend-lease was aimed as a "blow at the British Labors Government," reaching to a Washington report reaching Lisbon. The President said this was not true at all. Truman emphasized that the lend-lease was a weapon of war and the administration had been pledged to discontinue it as soon as war was over.

MACARTHUR WILL REACH TOKYO ZONE ON AUG. 28

Allied Units Accompanying Leader Estimated at 7,500—British Warships Coming

The units of the Allied Occupation Army scheduled to arrive in Japan with General Douglas MacArthur on August 28 will number around 7,500, an AP correspondent at an Okinawa base reported, according to August 23 Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a New York report.

The correspondent also revealed that the planes leaving for the Atsugi Airfield in Japan will be comprised of 350 superforts, 150 four-engined army transport planes and 15 B-24's from Okinawa bases and 50 large army transport planes and a large number of fighters from Yiojima.

MacArthur, heading the land, sea and air forces, is scheduled to arrive in the Tokyo zone on August 28, the AP scribe continued, adding that all fighter planes and soldiers leaving for Japan in transport planes will be fully armed to provide against any contingency.

British Warships to Arrive

Two British warships, the Duke of York and King George V will follow the American battleship, Missouri, into Tokyo Bay, according to a London broadcast received in Lisbon. Admiral Sir Bruce Frasar, Commander of the British Pacific Fleet, will be aboard the Duke of York.

Study Occupation Program

The War, Navy and the State departments have a joint committee which has been working for some time on the surrender and program for the occupation of Japan, Secretary of State Byrnes told newsmen at a press conference on Wednesday, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington cable.

The assistant secretaries of the three departments, he said, keep in daily contact and are deeply impressed by the accomplishments of General MacArthur in handling the situation as regards Japan in a "methodical and businesslike way."

Asked by correspondents as to the reason for excluding representatives of the Foreign Economic Administration and the Treasury Department in the surrender plans for Japan, Byrnes said that he had not heard that these two agencies should be consulted on the terms of the Japanese surrender since they had nothing to do with it, but added that if the currency question should arise the Treasury and possibly the FEA would naturally be consulted.

Byrnes added that he was greatly gratified to learn that the physical conditions of the American prisoners in Japanese hands, those seen by the American paratroopers, is much better than was anticipated.

LESS SUGAR IN U.S. FOR '45

Shortage Due to Requirements for Military Services, Exports

The U.S. Department of Agriculture in a report titled "World Sugar Situation" issued on August 21 said that the quantity of sugar available for the United States civilians in 1945 will be nearly one-fifth less than in 1944 due to military and war services, Lend-Lease and other exports taking more sugar this year than last year, it is revealed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The report said in part: "The world sugar production for 1946 probably will be somewhat larger than in 1945, but it will be insufficient to meet the unrationed demands at current prices for sugar. The world sugar supplies in 1945 are the smallest since the start of the war. Increased needs for sugar in the recently liberated areas of Europe also reduce the quantity of sugar available for consumption in the United States, Canada and Britain."

HIROSE NAMED GOVERNOR

Hisatada Hirose, former Minister without Portfolio and former Welfare Minister, was appointed Governor-General of the Kanto-Shinetsu Regional Administration and concurrently Governor of Tokyo Metropolis under date of August 23 succeeding General Toshio Nishio, it was announced by the Board of Information the same day.

Kyuichi Kodama, assistant Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, also was appointed Governor-General of the Chugku Regional Administration as successor to the late Isei Otsuka, who was killed in the Hiroshima atomic bomb attack. Their installation ceremony took place at 5 p.m. on August 23 in the Imperial Palace.

Chinese Reds, Chiang Scheduled to Discuss National Unity Issue

The Chinese Communist Headquarters at Yenan reported on Thursday that they had accepted President Chiang Kai-shek's invitation to send a representative to Chungking, according to a Chungking dispatch received in Nanking. The Yenan representative, it is further reported, will confer with President Chiang on matters of national unity.

TRUCE TALKS CONDUCTED BY JAPAN AND CHUNGKING

Held in Chihkiang, Hunan Province; Imai Headed Nippon Mission

The Japanese military mission dispatched by General Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, to Chihkiang in Hunan Province for a preliminary negotiation with the Chungking military authorities for a truce arrived at its destination at 11 a.m. on August 21, says a Peking dispatch to Domei relaying information from Chungking. The Japanese mission was headed by Major General Takeo Imai, assistant Chief-of-Staff to the Expeditionary Forces.

The negotiation was conducted without a hitch between Major General Imai and Chief-of-Staff Hsiao of the Chinese Army and Air Forces. A note addressed to General Okamura by General Ho Ying-chin was handed over to Major General Imai. The Japanese mission arrived in Nanking on August 23. As a result, all items relating to the suspension of hostilities will be enforced gradually. General Ho, who is the highest Chungking officer responsible for the suspension of hostilities, did not attend the negotiation.

Committee Heads Named

A Chungking broadcast announced that General Ho Ying-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army and Air Forces, appointed the following men as heads of the committees for taking over the territories in South China and Taiwan.

General Chang Fa Kwei for Hongkong, Canton, the Kowloon Peninsula and Hainan Island.

General Cheng Yi for Taiwan.

General Chiang Kai-shek at the same time appointed General Chang Chi-chung, chief of the Political Bureau of the Military Commission, as head of the committee that will take over Manchoukuo.

UNRRA HEAD MAKES PLEA

Lehman Urges 'Uninvaded' States To Aid Liberated Countries

Herbert L. Lehman, Director General of the UNRRA, in a special broadcast over the BBC on Wednesday, again urged that "uninvaded" nations "provide for the needs which now appear certain to exist throughout 1946 in the liberated areas of Europe and in the Far East, according to a Lisbon report.

Lehman said "action must now be taken on the question of increasing the contributions of 31 uninvaded nations to provide for needs which now appear certain to exist throughout next year.

Concluding his special broadcast, Lehman painted a grim picture of the relief situation in the devastated areas and said "what we can do, what the governments of liberated territories can do, what can be done by military forces will at best not be enough to avert the severe suffering in the liberated lands during the grim winter months that lie ahead."

MAY TAKE PACIFIC ISLES

The Navy Sectional Committee of the U. S. Lower House asserted on August 20 that the United States should be vested with "full rights" to take over all of the islands in the Pacific being used as a base by the U.S. fighting services at present, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Domei through Lisbon on August 21.

The committee gave the following reasons for its claims: 1. The United States have sacrificed many lives and expended huge sums in the occupation of these islands. 2. Natives of these islands desire United States rule. 3. Countries other than the United States are either "too distant" geographically or have no qualifications which necessitate the maintenance of these islands.

DETAILS ON OCCUPATION OF S. KYUSHU ANNOUNCED

Imperial Headquarters, Government Issue Communique — Nation Set to Greet Troops

The Imperial Headquarters and the Imperial Japanese Government at 5:30 p.m. on August 24 issued a joint communique concerning the first entry of the Allied forces into South Kyushu on September 1. The communique follows:

"The first entry of the Allied units into the Kanoya sector of South Kyushu will be made on September 1. The vanguard of these units will arrive at Kanoya Airfield by planes and on September 2 the main force will arrive in the sector by air transport and a point near Takasu on the western coast of the said sector by marine transport.

"In order to avoid possible dispute with the Allied force, the Japanese armed force in the sector will be withdrawn from these areas."

W. Army, Sasebo Communique

The following communique was issued jointly by the Western Army District Headquarters and Sasebo Naval Station at 4:20 p.m. on August 24:

"Details of the entry of the Allied force into the Kyushu area follow:

"1. At about 10 a.m. on September 1 the vanguard will arrive at Kanoya Airfield by two planes.

"2. On September 2 they also will arrive at the same airfield by air transport and at a point near Takasu by marine transport.

"3. The sphere of movement of the Allied units thus entered will be limited to an area covering Kanoya, Kasanohara and Kamitakasu for the time being."

Preparations Are Made

The landing of the Allied troops on the Japanese mainland, starts from Sunday with the arrival of air-borne troops at Atsugi, Kanagawa Prefecture, which is to be followed by the landing of others in the area around Tokyo Bay. As preparatory measures for the landing of the Allied forces, the Japanese Government, maintaining constant liaison with the Allied Nations, had completed by Friday the evacuation of troops from the places near the landing points, stoppage of navigation of Japanese vessels, setting up of living quarters for the Allied troops and establishment of liaison facilities.

In order to avoid disturbances, the Japanese Army and Navy Forces were gradully evacuated from August 22 from a part of Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures where the Allied troops are to land. By Saturday the evacuation was expected to be completed.

The movement of Japanese vessels in the water area under the Japanese control was prohibited at 6 p.m. Friday. Furthermore, all large and small vessels in Tokyo Bay are to be ordered to stop navigation from 6 p.m. Saturday.

As to living quarters for the Allied troops, transportation and food supplies, preparations have been under way through the efforts of the Government authorities and various associations concerned. As a liaison organ, the Liaison Office is to be set up within the Foreign Office in accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting on Friday. Hereafter, all matters concerning the Allied forces will be handled by this Liaison Office.

Ready to Greet Arrivals

Regarding the details in relation with the landing of Allied troops, the Imperial Headquarters and the Imperial Government jointly made announcements at 5 a.m. on August 22, and also through the announcement by the Board of Information and the statement issued by the Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry and another announcement by the Board of Information of August 23, the people and the Government officials in regional districts must be well prepared to greet the foreign troops in the mainland for the first time.

The Japanese people must observe discipline in accordance with the spirit manifest in the Imperial

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Shigemitsu Quits Upper House

Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Mamoru Shigemitsu, under date of August 23, submitted his resignation from the membership of the House of Peers to Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, for certain reasons. Mr. Shigemitsu was appointed member of the Upper House on Imperial nomination through recommendation of the Suzuki Cabinet at the time of his resignation.

U.S. JOURNALS COMMENT ON JAPANESE SURRENDER

New York Times Says Difficult Tasks Remain for MacArthur To Handle in Future

Editorials of the leading newspapers in the United States regarding the surrender of Japan and the entry of the Allied Forces into Japan are substantially as follows, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 21 reported, quoting a New York report:

The New York Times: "As a result of the swift development of the situation, there remains less than ten days before the signing of a formal capitulation. This means that a difficult transitional period will visit Japan in a short space of time. This transitional period will be difficult for the Japanese Forces on the front who refused to surrender to the last moment and who did not rectify their attitude to the last moment from the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor to the attack on scouting planes of the Allies over Tokyo by offering resistance.

"The situation will also prove to be difficult for the Japanese people who have long been isolated from external circumstances and who are now informed of the damage sustained by Japan. The first step taken by General Douglas MacArthur regarding the occupation of Japan is good, but difficult tasks to be handled remain in the future. General MacArthur has to attend to the task of the military control over the Japanese Army and Navy Forces and that control must be strictly enforced.

"However, General MacArthur must not destroy the capacity of Japan to maintain the clothing, food and dwelling of the Japanese. In the coming ten days, the world will see the last answer to the attack on Pearl Harbor. It is premature to conclude that Japan has ceased to be the Japan of the middle ages and has made a fresh start toward civilization.

"In regard to the question of re-educating the enemies, the task of re-education in Japan contains bigger problems than in the case of Germany."

The New York Sun: "The behavior of the Mission in Manila and various Japanese armed units on the front show that everything is sailing smoothly. Although some hostile actions have occurred in various places, it is beyond doubt that the Japanese people have truly surrendered. Reports from Manila informed of perfect cooperation of the Japanese Mission.

"The collaboration of the Japanese Mission in Manila was so admirable that the officers of the United States Army authorities who attended the conference in Manila are under the impression that the incidents that occurred at the time of the surrender of Japan were not deliberate but incidental to the surrender which was least expected by the Japanese Forces."

The Kansas City Star: "General Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Commander of the Occupation Army is the right man for the work. He is well versed in the character of the Japanese and there is no possibility that he will be cheated by hypocritical acts.

"The general principles regarding the disposal of Japan have already been decided by the Declaration of Cairo and Potsdam and peace conditions must be carried out faithfully in the coming years.

"Despite the fact that Japan has surrendered thoroughly, there is no reason to beleive whatever that Japan will come forward to collaborate with the United States on her own initiative in the near future. We should be prepared for frustrating all attempts to nullify the control and disposal of Japan to be undertaken by the United States.

"In this connection the greatest handicap the people of the United States have is the fact that they are not well acquainted with the customs, manners and psychology of the Japanese."

The New York Herald Tribune: "The attitude of the leaders in Japan taken for the realization of surrender may be a gamble with some future aim. The surrender, however, will be realized much easier than it was first feared. Japan may be expecting to come back in the future but in order to prevent Japan from realizing her aim, the wisdom of the world and reason of Japan are needed. What is the most important task of the moment is surrender. The surrender is being pushed forward quicker than expected.

Different From Germany

Speaking on the American Broadcasting Company network on Tuesday night, Raymond Gram Swing, noted American radio commentator, declared that the Japanese surrender differs basically from Germany's surrender, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

Swing explained that Germany did not retain a government when it ended the war. "I believe this is the first time in history that a major war ended like that leaving a complete vacuum of government in the beaten country," he said.

"The only government the Germans have is from the Allies, and so it will continue until the Germans are allowed to establish their own government."

Turning to Japan, Swing said, "Japan as a whole is not to be occupied, which is the real difference. For Japan is not experiencing a vacuum of government." Japan, he said, has a very large and active government. The Allies can order that government about, but they will not themselves govern Japan.

The commentator continued, "To order the government about may not seem different from doing the actual governing, but it is a true difference, as men around the Japanese Emperor understand well. One day the Allied terms will have been carried out and then the Allied troops in Japan will be withdrawn and the men around the Emperor will expect to continue the present government without a break. They will have saved their primacy in Japan. They hope to be able to start again building a greater Japan."

EXPORT, LABOR SITUATION IN BRITAIN DISCOURAGING

Starvation Condition Prophesied; Labor Shortage Cannot Be Remedied Quickly

By Arrangement with the Asahi

The Times, London, in its issue of August 1, published a special dispatch from London, in which the future of British export trade and labor situation was thoroughly discussed and a starvation condition prophesied. An outline of the article follows:

"The supply of the Lend-Lease arrangement, the sales of overseas property and loans from abroad will be ended sooner or later. Britain has been maintaining her strength by various emergency measures, but when those above-mentioned stop, Britain must be determined to face starvation. To maintain British life, the export amount has to be brought back to the prewar figure by all means. Yet for this great task, Britain begins from the worst starting point.

"British export is increasing, but compared with the prewar level, it has only reached 40 per cent. Then there is a serious bottle-neck that prevents the advance of her export trade. This bottle-neck has troubled Britain throughout the entire war period.

"Then there is the shortage of human resources. This labor shortage will not be solved even by the end of the present year. To view the labor situation in Britain in the future, factory workers who will be liberated from war industry will be about 1,000,000, and then the number of soldiers who will be released during the year will be about 50,000. Of those now employed in industry and commerce and who can freely leave their places of employment, there will be about 3,000,000 or about one-seventh of the total number. Furthermore, about one half of this number constitutes such men and women who do not appear on the labor market because of their family condition age and health. One half of war industry workers who will be released, and who will enter peace industry during the present year, will be set off by those who do not come to the labor market and who are not used to work in peace time.

"More than two-fifths of British exports consisted of silk goods, woolen weaving industry as well as the iron and steel industry have lost many of their workers. Therefore, for the cotton weaving industry to there will be required about 10,000 workers, for the woolen weaving industry about 100,000, and for the clothing manufacturing industry several tens of thousands. Then the tin-plate industry, which was formerly a typical export industry, will require about 40,000 workers.

"Then war industries, such as the automobile, aluminum, machine tool, special steel, and electric industries, that can be converted or reconverted to peace production, have a much greater number of workers than in 1939 just before the war, because of the great expansion they made during the war. These factories are now discharging many workers and shutting down much of their equipments since the close of the European war, due to the reduced war requirement production.

"Machinery manufacturing industry, particularly spinning and weaving machinery makers, and automobile makers have commenced to produce goods for public consumption on a very large-scale. Yet while they may be able to obtain necessary equipment, they cannot get labor. For instance, the spinning and weaving plants are obtaining recently an average of about 1,000 workers a week. But about the same number are leaving those plants, because of age or family affairs.

"At present in the airplane and light machinery producing plants in the central district more than 150,000 former spinning workers are now employed. Then of the workers at iron good plants at Birmingham and Sheffield, about 35,000 are former tin-plate workers.

"In the long run, industries which are promising as export industries are probably machinery plants and others that require high class technique and skill. The spinning and weaving industries and others which were formerly the main export industries of Britain will not shoulder the export trade of Britain in the future. Now even backward nations are able to produce steel rails or woolen goods. Furthermore, due to the suspension of imports during the war, those economically backward countries are beginning to produce such goods as they require."

LIAISON OFFICE DECIDED FOR SETTLEMENT OF WAR

To Maintain Connection With Allied Forces; Will Be Separate From Council

The Government has decided to establish a Liaison Office for the Disposal of Matters Pertaining to the Termination of the War separately from the Council for the Disposal of Matters Pertaining to the Termination of the War. The matter was referred to the Cabinet meeting on Friday and was unanimously approved.

The Liaison Office is the so-called "Central Commission" which has been established at the request of the Allies in regard to the advance of the Allied forces into Japan. This Office will attend to matters relating to liaison with the Allied forces and is placed under the control of the Foreign Office.

The Liaison Office will have one office in Tokyo and three local offices. The post of Director General of the Liaison Office will be assumed by an official of Chokunin rank.

Supreme Council Set

A supreme organ for the disposal of matters pertaining to the termination of the war, to be called the Supreme Council for the Disposal of Matters Pertaining to the Termination of the War will shortly be established.

Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni submitted to the Throne on August 23 the matter of establishing the foregoing Council and the proposal met with His Majesty the Emperor's approval.

The idea of establishing this Council was the result of the Government's decision that a supreme organ was required for the disposal of matters conected with the termination of the war, which organ would unify the administration of state affairs and the Supreme Command.

The Government also decided that there should be established a Liaison Committee on Matters Pertaining to the Termination of the War, which would work under the Supreme Council.

The recommendations of the Committee was approved by the Cabinet on August 23.

On the day before the Imperial approval was obtained of the establishment of the Supreme Council, the Supreme Council for the Direction of the War, established, while the Koiso Cabinet was in office, to meet an Imperial wish and which had since played a large role in the coordination of the administration of state affairs and the Supreme Command, was abolished with Imperial approval.

The Supreme Council for the Disposal of Matters Pertaining to the Termination of the War will be composed of Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Higashikuni, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, State Minister Prince Fumimaro Konoye, General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Chief of the Navy General Staff. Chief Cabinet Secretary Taketora Ogata will be present at the sessions of the Supreme Council as secretary.

As regards the matters which will be within the competence of the Supreme Council, there will be some the nature of which will not require that all members shall be present when they are deliberated upon; there will be some deliberations of such nature as will require that Ministers outside the Supreme Council shall be present. Thus there will be points of difference in organization between the new Supreme Council and the now defunct Supreme Council for the Direction of the War.

A feature of the new Supreme Council will be that Prince Konoye will be included in the Council. Another feature will be that the Chief Cabinet Secretary will be the sole secretary whereas there were three secretaries, in the persons of the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, and the Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, in the Supreme Council for the Direction of the War. The procedure also will differ.

There will be session of the Supreme Council at which all members will not have to be present, which was not the case with the sessions of the Supreme Council for the Direction of the War.

The only point of resemblance between the two Supreme Councils will be in the arrangement under which Ministers outside the Supreme Council for the Direction of the War could be present at the Council's sessions depending upon the nature of the matter under discussion, as will be the case in the sessions of the Supreme Council for the Disposal of Matters Pertaining to the Termination of the War.

The Liaison Committee on Matters Pertaining to the Termination of the War will center on the Chief Cabinet Secretary, and will be composed of officials from various Ministries. This Committee, subordinating itself to the Supreme Council for the Disposal of Matters Pertaining to the Termination of the War, will carry out investigations into, and hold discussions on, matters within the competence of the Supreme Council.

Needless to say, all important decisions in matters connected with the disposal of the termination of the war will be made by the Supreme Council.

Details on Occupation Of S. Kyushu Announced

(Continued From Page 1)

Rescript and greet the Allied troops who were once our enemies, calmly and without hesitation.

On Saturday, the Allied air force conducted reconnaissance flights over Japan and other territories under Japanese control and today some air-borne troops are expected to land at Atsugi while the Allied fleet will enter Sagami Bay and Tokyo Bay. From August 28, the landing of Allied troops by air and sea at Atsugi and Yokosuka will start. Thus with the completion of the first landing the signing of surrender terms will take place on August 31, aboard an American vessel in Tokyo Bay, participated in by General MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, and others representing the Allied nations and the Japanese delegates. Thus the first step officially terminating the war is to be completed.

MANUFACTURERS OF SALT TO GET BIGGER SUBSIDIES

Aim Is to Increase Production To Attain Self-Sufficiency; Can't Rely on Imports

In view of the fact that the production of salt within the country must be further encouraged to attain a state of self-sufficiency the granting of larger subsidies is now being considered by the Finance Ministry.

With the sudden change in the war situation, some of the salt manufacturers seem to be entertaining a wrong idea as to the increase of salt production. However, in realization of the fact that Japan cannot rely on imports from abroad, the production of salt is to be encouraged throughout the country. The output of salt this year is expected to amount to only 200,000 tons, which is only 30 per cent of the amount absolutely necessary during this year. Because of this shortage, all the prefectures must boost salt production.

Considering the scarcity of salt, the Finance Ministry issued instructions on August 20 to the prefectural governors and the Director of the Monopoly Bureau, requesting them to exercise further efforts for the production of more salt. In spite of the fact that August and September are the months best suited for the production of salt, so far the output has not been very favorable. Therefore, in September, more efforts must be exerted by salt manufacturers.

The Government is considering to buy up all the salt hitherto supplied to munitions factories so as to facilitate the reconversion of salt production for industrial purposes to that for domestic consumption. In the meantime, the equipment necessary for refining salt is to be provided to salt manufacturers.

DEGAULLE IN WASHINGTON

Arrives in U.S. With Bidault and Juin for Three-Day Visit

General Charles De Gaulle, President of the Provisional French Republic, arrived at the Washington airport on August 22 at 11 p.m. for a three-day visit and his first personal meeting with President Truman, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington wire.

The General's party, including Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and Chief of Staff General Alphonse Juin, was met at the airport by Secretary of State James Byrnes, French Ambassador Henri Bonnet and other high officials.

After an exchange of greetings, the report said, De Gaulle made a radio speech to the American people expressing gratitude for the help rendered by the United States. The visitors then drove immediately to the White House for the welcome by President Truman.

CAMBODIA KING DECIDES TO RESTORE PREMIERSHIP

Son Ngoo Thouh Named Prime Minister—Big Cabinet Change Expected to Be Made

In order to cope with the present world situation, the King of Cambodia decided to restore the position of the Prime Minister which was abolished with his accession to the Throne in 1941 and appointed Foreign Minister Son Ngoo Thouh as Prime Minister on August 11, reports a Domei dispatch from Phnom-Penh dated August 21. The new Prime Minister is expected to make a big change in the present Cabinet in an effort to establish a powerful administration.

King Issues Declaration

Expressing the country's firm resolve to guard its independence, King Bao-Dai of the Viet Nam Empire issued the following declaration on August 19 through his Ministers in Hanoi and Saigon and pointed out the way his countrymen should take, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Saigon dated August 21.

The declaration in gist follows:

"The Viet Nam Empire is now confronted with a great crisis. I declare before the world that my countrymen have ability to maintain self-government and that the country has solidified the foundations for independence. In view of the present world affairs, I request my countrymen to cooperate with me. I am ready to sacrifice myself to safeguard the independence of the country and to protect the privileges and interests of the people. I would rather be one of the citizens of an independent State than a ruler of a State exploited by other countries. I have no doubt that my fellow-countrymen will cooperate with me in a sincere spirit of sacrifice in the struggle against the return to the former humiliating status. I am confident that justice and humanity will prevail in the end. I should like to declare that the Viet Nam Empire is able to cooperate with other countries in bringing about a lasting peace to the world."

Liberation Committee Formed

With a firm determination to maintain independence, achieved half a year ago with the founding of the Viet Nam Empire, a liberation committee comprising all political parties has been established in North Indo-China in consideration of the danger threatening its independence following the termination of the war, says a Domei dispatch from Saigon dated August 21. In Cochin-China which returned to the Viet Nam Empire with the proclamation of the Imperial Ordinance on August 14, a similar movement for the maintenance of independence has started. Meanwhile, an independent party founded in Viet Nam on August 14, is participating in the liberation movement.

P. I. COLLABORATIONISTS

Manila Government to Handle Them After Truce With Japan

General Douglas MacArthur, on Thursday, announced that on the day of the formal truce with Japan or shortly after, the Philippine Government will assume jurisdiction over all Filipinos charged with collaboration with the enemy, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Manila cable.

"On December 29," he said, "when I ordered the internment by the United States army of citizens of the Philippines who voluntarily gave aid, comfort and sustenace to the enemy, I stated that the military would relinquish control of such persons to the civil authority at the conclusion of hostilities.

"This step is taken in the firm conviction that the Philippine Commonwealth government is prepared to deal justly with those persons accused of collaboration and the crime of treason.

"I am sure that the democratic principles on which the Philippine government is based will guarantee swift punishment of the guilty and equally swift exoneration for the innocent."

Bose's Death Played Up

The death of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Free India Provisional Government, was front-page news in the early editions of all London newspapers on August 23, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting London reports, which stated that the news was received with surprise in the Indian quarters in London. The Indian Travel Agency and local Indian restaurants in London closed on hearing the news.

Named Spanish Premier

Dr. Jose Giral, former Premier of Spain, was named the Premier of the Spanish Republican Government in exile on August 22 and was asked by President Diego Martinez Barrio to form a government, it is disclosed in a Mexico City dispatch reaching Lisbon. This government when formed must be approved by the Cortes (parliament) when it meets in Mexico City, according to the report.

TO ABOLISH TRAVEL BAN

Foreigners Will Be Able to Move Freely Here From Sept. 1

The travel restrictions applied to foreigners in Japan and other regulations formerly issued by the Home Ministry are to be abolished as from August 31.

The extraordinary measures in connection with the traveling of foreigners in Japan put into practice in December, 1941, the regulation calling for traveling certificate in specified areas in Manchoukuo put into effect in April, 1941, and the order to hand over all propaganda leaflets dropped by the planes of the Allied Nations issued in March of this year are to be abolished and freedom as regards the above-mentioned matters is to be assured as from September 1.

AMERICA HAS NEW BOMBER BETTER THAN THE B-29

Has a Striking Radius of More Than 9,000 Kilometers, Says General Arnold

The United States has a bomber with a striking radius of more than 9,000 kilometers as against the 2,400 kilometers of the B-29's, declared General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Air Forces, in a recent press interview, says a Lisbon dispatch quoting a Washington report.

Arnold said that pilotless bombers would appear in the future. These planes, he stressed, would possess such a speed that it would be impossible to intercept them. They would have a big striking range and would be directed with deadly accuracy against selected objects.

Continuing, he said that the new war weapons of the future would be used with great effect on any country bent on aggression.

"What I wish to stress here," he stated, "is the fact that the atomic bomb, together with long-distance bombers, would bring about a big change in war tactics for the maintenance of world peace. In the case of long-distance planes, there will be no spot in the world which could not be subjected to direct attacks.

"The United States must have bases at strategic points to supplement its defense setup, places like Midway, Wake, the Marshall Islands, the Marianas, Truk Island and so forth. Tokyo, too, must be regarded as one of our overseas bases."

Walsh Makes Demand

Chairman David Walsh of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee insisted upon the necessity of holding a naval strength of at least 500,000 men even after the war, following his conference with Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal and Fred Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, says a Lisbon report to Domei quoting a Washington dispatch.

Meanwhile, last week, the Navy Department announced that the Navy requires 30,000 officers to maintain the regular naval strength after the war and therefore has requested reserve officers to volunteer to return to active service.

Flying Record Made

Just prior to the termination of the war against Japan, Lieutenant Thomas Beck, in the B-29 "City of Maywood" piloted by him established a non-stop flying record of 7,440 kilometers from Guam to the Hokkaido and back in 20 hours and 58 minutes, according to an INS News Agency report from Guam on August 21 reaching Domei through Lisbon on the same day. The record for long distance flight of 20 hours and 16 minutes was held by Major General Curtis Lemay, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Strategical Air Forces in the Pacific in his hop from Honolulu to Washington.

Worshippers Visit Ise

The nation is gradually recovering from its bearing after having been dazed and plunged into despair ever since August 15 when the Imperial decision was given terminating the War of Greater East Asia. Worshippers at the Grand Shrines of Ise are daily increasing. On August 17 there were 3,000 worshippers, on the following day, 4,000 while on August 19 more than 5,000 soldiers, farmers, industrial workers and students in labor service thronged to the Shrines to offer prayers in apology that their efforts had been insufficient and solemnly swore their determination to construct a new Japan.

Poles May Return Home

A large number of Poles in the British-occupied zone in Germany are being asked by a plebiscite if they wish to return to Poland immediately, according to a Berlin report of August 24 received in Stockholm. Reports from the 21st Army Headquarters said that senior British staff officers expect that from 70 to 80 per cent of the Poles will return home.

PEOPLE OF JAVA THANKED BY SUPREME COMMANDER

Truly Admirable Racial Spirit Seen; Japanese Nationals Exhorted

On August 22, when the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript terminating the War of Greater East Asia was announced in Java, the Supreme Commander on the spot issued a proclamation to all Indonesians, praying for their everlasting happiness, according to a Domei report from Djakarta on August 24. At the same time the Supreme Commander warned all the Japanese nationals here against rash actions and to march on toward the reconstruction of the Empire.

The following is the proclamation made to the Indonesians.

"The entire people of Indonesia have cooperated from the bottom of their hearts with the Java Military Administration in the past three and a half years. Some have taken up arms, while others have worked hard for better productivity, whereby they have shown a truly admirable racial spirit which is deep and sincere. However, things have come to such a pass with the object not attained.

"The thought of the deep sorrow of the Indonesians is heartbreaking to us, but Japan will remain forever Indonesia's friend. We, by enduring what is unendurable and in harmony with the various races, will apply ourselves with calm and composure to the situation. War has come to end all over the world now. Henceforth in unison with the various countries and races of the world, we shall, under the banner of peace, march on to make our contribution for the enlightenment of mankind."

Sumatra Orderly

Simultaneously with the order for the cessation of all fighting issued on August 19 by the Japanese Army stationed in Sumatra, the inhabitants were given notification of the same on August 22, Domei reports.

Deep emotion, giving rise to tears, at the sad fate of the Empire was shown by the natives, but throughout the whole island, there was not the least sign of unrest and law and order were maintained.

Electricity Ban Lifted

All regulations restricting or banning the consumption of electricity were revoked by the Munitions Ministry on August 24. By the removal of the restriction regulations electricity which is abundant at present can be used for the recovery of industries for manufacturing the necessities of daily life as well as for the stabilization of the people's life. Electricity can also be used freely for heating, cooking and other purposes by the people. Electricity will also be used for neon signs and elevators.

Given Post in Asia

Walter B. Schleiter, Vice-President and Director of the Muller and Phipps (Asia) Company of New York City, was named on August 22 as the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission of the surpluses there, it was announced by Major General Donald H. Connelly, Army-Navy Liquidation Deputy Commissioner, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington wire. The advance group headed by Mr. Schleiter is expected to leave for New Delhi at the end of the month.

Sino-Soviet Pact Ratified

The Chinese Supreme National Defense Council and the Legislative Yuan on August 24 unanimously ratified the Sino-Soviet amity treaty, according to a Chungking report of the same date received in Lisbon. The terms of the treaty have not been revealed but it is reported that it marks the beginning of a new era in Chinese-Soviet relations.

The Yasuda Bank Limited

(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

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Vice-President:
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Managing Directors:
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Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, [illegible]

BAD NEWS FOR BRITONS

24 Clothing Coupons to Last for 8 Months Instead of 6

The British people—shabby and threadbare after six years of ever-decreasing clothing rations—will get fewer garments than ever this year, an AP report from London reaching Lisbon disclosed.

According to the report, in the new ration period starting on September 1, the adults again will get 24 clothing coupons but will have to stretch them over eight months instead of the usual six-month period. On that ration, a woman can buy one pair of shoes for seven points, one woolen dress for 11 points and two pairs of hose at three points per pair in eight months. If a man wants a new suit, which costs 26 points, he must have two coupons from the last ration period and must forego all other new clothing.

BISCUITS FOR CHILDREN

Employes of Morinaga Company Continue Production

Simultaneous with the ending of hostilities, all factories in the wharf section of Yokohama closed down and employes were told they could go home. But there were not a few who, loath to leave, remained to look after the machines and clear up the debris in the burnt lots so that the streets of this particular industrial section presented a bustling sight with workers going to and fro.

Among these workers are girl employes of a certain factory of the Morinaga Food Manufacturing Company. Prior to the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript, they had all been engaged in the manufacture of food for airmen. Some returned home laden down with presents of food from the firm when told to do so but others were resolved to stay behind and help toward production increase of food. So from August 20 the manufacture of golden brown biscuits for civilian consumption got underway here. Also preparations are being made for the manufacture of caramels and candy drops for sweet-toothed Japanese children.

Secretaries to Premier

Toshihiko Sakai, Secretary of the Finance Ministry, was appointed private secretary to the Prime Minister, while Mikio Tatebayashi was appointed a councillor of the coordinated Planning Board and concurrently private secretary to the Prime Minister.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

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Auditors:
N. Ikeda, M. Mitsuya, J. [illegible], T. Yamamoto.

Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, [illegible], Nagasaki, Nagoya, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
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China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, [illegible], Hsuchow, Haihow, Hongkong, [illegible], Kowloon, Macao, Nanking, [illegible], Peking (Seijyo & 7 Ku), [illegible], Shanghai, [illegible], Tientsin (Ambigal & 3rd St. & Miyajima & Toton), [illegible], Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
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Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, [illegible], Kuala-Trengganu.
Malai
Ipoh, [illegible], Kuala-Lipis, [illegible], Kuantan, Malacca, [illegible], (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, [illegible], Kota-Radja, [illegible], Palembang, [illegible], Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, [illegible], Djakarta [illegible], Djember, [illegible], Madioen, Magelang, [illegible], Soerakarta, Soerabaya, [illegible].
Borneo
Api, [illegible], Kudat, [illegible], Tawao.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, [illegible], Bombay, Calcutta, Hamburg, [illegible], Karachi, Lashio, London, Los Angeles, Mandalay, Manila, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, New York, Paris, [illegible], Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, [illegible], Sydney, Taunggyi, Tavoy.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

STATE RAILWAYS PLACED ON PEACETIME FOOTING

Now Set to Aid in Rehabilitation Work, Says Rail Board Official Horiki

The mission of State Railways immediately following the termination of the war is as important as during the war, now in transporting passengers and civilian goods, declared Kamazo Horiki, Director-General of the Railway General Affairs Board.

Questioned as to the urgent task now confronting the State Railways, Mr. Horiki said, "Damage caused to railway lines and other communication facilities was undoubtedly great. However, thanks to the unstinted efforts of engineers and others concerned with communications, the repair work was conducted speedily. With the completion of repairs, the State Railways must concentrate on the task of stabilizing the people's livelihood."

Asked what means can be employed to realize the stabilization of the people's livelihood, he replied, "The urgent task confronting us is the transportation of necessary commodities and materials vital for rehabilitation. The 'munitions first' policy must be now given up. Priority must now be given to passengers and the transportation of civilian goods without limitation. An order to lift restrictions on the transportation of goods has already been issued."

As to the stoppage of some railway services on August 16 and the future railway activities, Mr. Horiki further said, "I must apologize for the fact that so many lines suspended activities on August 16, but trains ran as usual the next day. Every driver and engineer, nay, all employes exerted their utmost during the war in the same spirit as that manifested by the men of the Special Attack Corps. Upon receiving the news of the end of the war, they were extremely disappointed and many of them did not come to work. I hope the people will sympathize with the despair and disillusion which swept over the railway employes. However, for inconveniencing the people even for one day, we must be blamed. The fact that at least 20 to 30 employes daily and sometimes 300 fell victims to enemy raids, attests to the gallant front put up by the railway employes. I feel sad when I think of many fellow-workers who died at their posts.

"Anyhow, the employes of State Railways must now exert their utmost efforts to effect the speedy transportation of goods needed by the people. I am resolved to work and accomplish as much as I. I have ordered the men under me to attend to their respective duties enduring humiliation and insult for the sake of the rehabilitation of the people's livelihood. I am confident that the men under me understood what I said and I am also sure that they will forge ahead to fulfil their duties. I hope that the people will sympathize with the 400,000 railway employes."

Kobiyama Exhorts Workers

Praising the meritorious services rendered by 400,000 Government railway employes in the wartime transportation during the last eight years, Naoto Kobiyama, Minister of Transportation, in his message to the employes, urged them to make further efforts for the restoration of the national strength as well as for the maintenance of the people's life in obedience to the Imperial Rescript.

Transportation Minister Kobiyama's message is substantially as follows:

"The wartime transportation of the Government railway during the last eight years has now been brought to an end. We appreciate tremendously for the labor you have taken.

"In obedience to the Imperial Rescript the Government railway is about to make a fresh start for the restoration of the national strength and for the maintenance of the people's life."

Transport Organ Set

The Transportation Ministry established on August 15 the Transportation Recovery Headquarters. The new headquarters is headed by Transportation Vice-Minister Sonosuke Nagasaki and is comprised of heads of various departments and sections of the Ministry.

The chief task of the newly established headquarters is to formulate and enforce plans for transporting food and necessities for the people, as well as to solve the transport problems of school children and families at large who have dispersed to the country districts from the cities.

The immediate task of the headquarters is thus to maintain and stabilize the postwar life of the people and to cope with urgent and important matters relating to transportation.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, August 25

CONVOCATION OF EXTRAORDINARY DIET SESSION

MAINICHI—The convocation of an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet is a timely matter indeed. The session is to last only two days, and during that time the cornerstone must be laid for the convergence of views among the officials and civilians concerning the reconstruction of the State.

Above all, it is necessary that the Government authorities clarify the present state of the nation. Inasmuch as the collaboration of the people is demanded for national policies, it is necessary to clearly reveal all the facts and circumstances underlying those national policies. This was impossible hitherto under wartime conditions both the result that immeasurable impediments were caused to the strengthening of the nations fighting power.

However, today, there is no longer any need for secrecy. First of all, concerning the circumstances which made the conclusion of the war inevitable, our present relations with foreign countries, the national state of affairs, reports on the war damages, and even the resources on hand for the establishment of peace industries, all these should be made public and the entire people should be given a correct understanding of the situation. This should be stressed in our postwar policy. One has the impression that official secrecy has almost become a habit—and it can even be said that, to thoroughly uproot that habit, is one of the prerequsite conditions for the rehabilitation of the State today.

On the other hand, one has the impression that on the part of the Diet, a state of atrophy has almost become a habit, too, and unless this state is broken up, the Government will be misled in grasping the true trend of the people. It is true that we feel that since the time of the Koiso Cabinet, the grip on the expression of opinions in the Diet has been loosened. However, the pressure of long year's standing has not quite been overcome.

Now is the time when an epochal emancipation should be attempted in this connection. At this juncture, the Diet members should firmly remember the words broadcast by the Prime Minister.

"It is necessary that from the people there must arise an active and vigorous spirit of construction much, therefore, is expected particularly of active and just public opinion.

FOREIGNERS IMPRESSED BY LECTURES AT HAKONE

Oriental Cultural Society Holding Session at Sengokubara, Miyanoshita

Wholeheartedly supported by the local authorities, the Oriental Cultural Society's Hakone session has been successfully concluded.

During the session, Dr. Nakamura gave a very understandable lecture on Japanese ideology. Professor Tatewaki's introduction of a new method of learning the Japanese language made a great impression. Such masters as Utashito Nakajima, her daughter, and Madame Kotora Nakamura made a graceful interpretation of the Japanese dance and music, which was deeply appreciated by the audience.

The party arrived at Hakone on August 12. None of the members had ever before experienced such a trip. From Lake Kawaguchi on, they had to go through machine gun fires. Trains and buses were disabled, but they finally reached Miyanoshita, where they were supposed to take a bus to Hakone. Bus service, however, had been temporarily suspended on that day and the group, which included three ladies, determined to walk to Hakone which would take about three or four hours up a rough mountain road. After having gone about three-quarters of the distance, to their great relief they were picked up by an army truck.

The impression created by Dr. Tatewaki's lessons on the Japanese language caused many to ask for continued lessons, and the Society's management is now considering the permanent establishment of a Tatewaki School of Japanese Language.

General Baron Sadao Araki was unable to attend due to ill health.

After the session, the party preceeded to Sengokubara where lectures commenced on August 20 to last until August 22. An additional session will be held at Miyanoshita from August 27 to August 30.

Opening Karuizawa School

Alf F. X. Agajan, who has been active as a teacher since 1942 in Yokohama in the St. Joseph's College and later, due to evacuation, in Karuizawa will resume scholastic activities as from September 1. During the past school year a private school for foreign children was successfully managed, the school enjoying an enrollment of 40 children. The school premises are in the lawn tennis compound, with the club house as a school building.

STRONG EFFORTS URGED FOR POSTWAR RECOVERY

Administrators Must Stress Rehabilitation of Civilian Life, Says Chu Funada

An Imperial Rescript to terminate the war has been proclaimed and the path which the nation must follow has been clearly revealed. The countless difficulties that face the Empire hereafter are no ordinary trials. However, this is no time to indulge in tears or to remain forever sunk in despondency and darkness. In order to uphold the national structure, we must, by enduring the unendurable and suffering what is insufferable, open the way for a bright and hopeful future for the Empire. To attain this, Chu Funada, Chairman of the Directors of the Tokyo Commercial and Economic Association explains what we should bear in mind. He says:

"First and foremost, the rehabilitation of civilian life is of the greatest urgency now. But the results must not be hurried. The road that lies ahead for Japan is devious and tortuous. The administrators must bear this in mind in building up the foundation for the people's living, by taking a long view, with careful and determined planning. While, until the plans of the commander of the occupying forces are revealed, no definite statement can be made as to concrete policies, the following may be considered.

The transportation of food is of prime importance. The Transportation Ministry stresses the importance in future of transport of civilian goods. The problems of transportation are complex now and will become increasingly so hereafter. Hitherto, for the great goal of cooperation in war we have at least managed to overcome extreme difficulties, but from now on we shall be striving for a peaceful reconstruction, which is more abstract in nature. For the time being, transportation will undoubtedly be restricted, as may be seen in the postwar construction of the Anglo-Americans.

There are doubts as to whether the problems of reconstruction in the Metropolis can be quickly handled. There is no other way but to tackle problems in the order of their importance under a hundred years' plan. As regards transportation of the materials needed for reconstruction, we must as far as possible adopt the policy of reducing the burdens laid on the shipping of civilian goods.

The return to the Metropolis of those who have evacuated will be restricted and, in case of an emergency demobilization, such things as the distribution of populations of the Metropolis and of the farming villages must also be taken into consideration.

Relative to the question of industry, the manufacture of food products and fertilizers, sericulture, and the manufacture of paper, marine products, daily necessities, and toys, light industry, and home industry will be permitted, but armament factories will, of course, be totally restricted.

In the field of science, in order to make our daily life more scientific, we must lay the foundations for a great awakening to the call of science. We must make a change toward the scientific in all phases of our life. Thus science will from now on not be a matter of experiments and researches, but will be translated into practical life.

Hereafter in agriculture we must lay more stress on the cultivation of foods which through process can be preserved. I believe there is plenty of room for improvement in the marine industry too. Relative to food production increase, distribution organs will continue to function for some time yet.

Unemployment problems will temporarily be solved through the need for clearing up the devastated areas and for reconstruction work, but in two or three years' time, together with problems that will arise in connection with the payment of indemnity, various social problems will come up. In preparation, the administrators must start to cope with the problems of unemployment now. The question of girls working in factories will also have to be considered, but may be solved by the employment of girls in the manufacture of paper and food products, in sericulture and in work in the home.

Death Toll in Hiroshima From Atomic Bomb Increasing as Victims Dying From Burns

The terrific destructive power of the atomic bomb and its harm on human bodies has been brought to light with the increase of deaths in Hiroshima. According to investigations conducted three days after the atomic bomb attack by the Americans, the death toll stood at 30,000, and those wounded numbered 160,000, but two weeks later the number of deaths doubled. Those who are gradually succumbing to burns are still increasing.

Most of the wounded suffered burns by strong ultra-violet rays. Those who happened to be within 300 meters of the Gokoku Shrine over which the atomic bomb exploded in midair, got burnt twice or three times. Those who were within a radius of three to four kilometers were burnt only once but their skin was almost schorched red. For a while after they were burnt they felt all right, but two hours later, they began to suffer from terrific blisters. In spite of the fact that sufficient medicine was immediately supplied by Okayama and Kure the number of deaths has been increasing daily.

Admitting the destructive power of the atomic bomb, American broadcast said that no living creatures would be safe in Hiroshima for the coming 75 years and that any investigation mission of scholars, should it be dispatched to Hiroshima, must do their duties at the cost of their lives.

With the explosion of the bomb, uranium dispersed over a wide area and penetrated deep into the soil. Because of its effect on a wide area, its harm on human bodies is great. According to investigations in the number of white and red blood corpuscles, out of the 33 soldiers who were engaged in the repairing work at the parade ground within a radius of one kilometer when Hiroshima was attacked by the atomic bomb, ten were wounded. The number of white blood-corpuscles of those severely wounded was reduced to 3,150 and that of the others who were there but not directly effected, to 3,800 whereas an ordinary healthy person has 7,000 to 8,000 white blood-corpuscles.

As to red blood corpuscles, any person in good health has 4,500,000, but those who were severely wounded have only 3,050,000 each and the number of red blood corpuscles of those who were at the parade ground though not directly hit, were reduced to 3,940,000.

Due to the destruction of a great number of white and red blood corpuscles those who were wounded even slightly will never recover unless, they leave Hiroshima. Those who have been effected by uranium get headache, feel dizzy and loss their appetite. Also they get easily tired and suffer from constipation.

RELIEF SOCIETY TO PLAY VITAL PART IN FUTURE

Ikeda Comments on Plan to Push Reconstruction Work In Aiding War Victims

With the termination of war the work of the War Victims' Relief Society will come under a vaster scale and play a stellar role in the reconstruction of new Japan.

This together with food production increase is a work that brooks not a moment's delay or neglect, and a great national policy is earnestly sought. From relief to rehabilitation—this is the road that lies ahead. Hideo Ikeda, Director in Chief of the War Victims' Relief Organization, regarding this change says the following:

"It is my individual opinion but the work of the Relief Organization must be developed into a bigger thing namely, reconstruction, with the end of the war. This reconstruction must be handled by not just a small juridical body but should come under the direct administration of the state. The term 'war victims' encompasses all those who have felt the effects of war and is not restricted just to those who were victimized by raids, as was the accepted meaning during actual wartime. The unemployed, bereaved families of those who died at the front and raid victims as well as war orphans are included. A Reconstruction Ministry into which the War Victims' Relief Organization will be absorbed should be set up.

There are a considerable number of orphans here and in the Okinawas. They cannot be placed in any private orphanage. The state must extend a warm hand to them in place of their lost parents and so a government orphanage should be immediately established where the children may be taken care of until they attain independency.

As regards the unemployed the state should lend capital without interest for their rebirth. Also ways and means of giving relief should be fundamentally considered—A paternal attitude, and not the solution of the problem by giving financial aid, should be taken.

The trials of those who through enemy raids have lost house and home and are bearing up in temporary shacks can well be surmised. Under war conditions their spirits were up but now with the war over and winter coming, they cannot remain as they are at present. They should be given aid in priority and their living be assured so that there is not too wide a difference from those of the people who have not been burnt out. Through lack of manpower the material for prefabricated houses should be distributed and instructions given as to the building of such houses. Also it is necessary and desirable that the efforts of war victims should be directed toward increased food output.

Although it may only be a passing phase, there will be certain widespread confusion of thought and depression. Accordingly the formation of some thought guidance organ is desired. In order to alleviate the spirit of the people such things as theaters, music, cinemas, plays would play a major role toward this.

GOVERNMENT TO PRODUCE MORE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Munitions Ministry Abolishes Laws Restricting Use of Many War Materials

With a view to producing necessary articles for family use, the Munitions Ministry on August 20 announced the abolition of the Ministry's regulations restricting the use of leather, lead, zinc, tin, copper, nickle and iron manufactured goods as well as the use and sale of light metals. The abolition of the regulations came into effect on the same day.

Through the abolition of the regulations many kitchen utensils which are now scarce will be placed on sale in the near future. It is the policy of the authorities, however, to continue to restrict the manufacture of articles of luxury and ornament.

Increasing Marine Products

As one of the first steps to be taken in the construction of a new Japan, the Chiba Prefecture Marine Department has set up a plan for a huge increase in the output of marine products. Under adverse conditions of war, fishing was restricted to within a limited area but with these conditions removed, it may now be resumed at sea again.

Relative to this, the Chiba Prefecture Marine Department declared: "Through more output of marine products we must solve the nutrition problem of the nation. With negotiations made for speedy and smooth supply of materials and labor, everything is being done so that fishing can be resumed as quickly as possible. Fortunately, Chiba has plenty of fishing grounds in waters nearby and thus with satisfactory supply of material and labor, production increase is assured."

WELFARE MINISTRY LIFTS RESTRICTIONS ON LABOR

Control Over Day-Laborers Needed for Reconstruction Will Remain in Force

With the termination of the War of Greater East Asia a change has come about in the policy for controlling labor.

The Welfare Ministry is the first to move toward the attainment of the condition which is the object of the change of policy. It announced on August 21 that all restrictions on employment of persons under the National Labor Mobilization Law would be abolished. The prefectural governors were instructed by the Welfare Minister to take the necessary measures for the enforcement of the policy.

Hitherto males from 14 to 40 years have been barred from 17 kinds of occupations specified by the Welfare Minister. These restrictions have been ended by the action of the Welfare Minister. Under the new order any man, irrespective of his age, can get a job in Government and public offices and companies or he can become a cook, a waiter or a barber.

The new order makes it possible for various sorts of undertakings like agricultural, forestry and fishing, to be provided with as much labor as is required by them.

The restrictions on the employment of day-laborers will remain in being as there will be launched projects of post-war reconstruction the completion of which will require a large proportion of these workers.

As in the past day-laborers will have to follow the instructions of the authorities interested in all their acts.

The action of the Welfare Ministry also ends the condition under which graduates of schools of science have been employed within the framework of the system of restrictions imposed by the Welfare Minister. Henceforth such graduates can get a job wherever they choose.

With regard to the commandered workers, instructions will be issued by the authorities concerned to which they will have to conform in leaving their employers.

The principal civilian industries and businesses which will no longer be restricted in the matter of employing workers are the iron, coal, and housing industries; concerns manufacturing materials needed for reconstruction work such as cement, timber, pegs, and furniture, electrical appliances and so forth; firms manufacturing equipment needed for various public services like cars, wooden vessels, and vessels for coastal service, medicine and medical equipment; concerns manufacturing salt, fertilizer, agricultural implements, china ware, paper, leather, grease, and electrical apparatus; the spinning industry, plants producing foodstuffs, and other daily necessaries; undertakings dealing in general goods, entertaining, operation of public baths, barber's shops, and laundries, money-lending, insurance, printing educational and medical welfare undertakings.

Starting Weaving Industry

With popular opinion high that the resumption of the weaving industry which has been carried on traditionally in Hachioji City would do more toward its reconstruction, some factories are already being reconverted and plans drawn up.

In the three Tama districts of Tokyo with its wealth of needed timber for reconstruction work, the problems also of fuel production will be gradually solved with more manpower and shipping capacity. In the three districts approximately 5,000 chobu (one chobu equals about 2½ acres) must be reforested.

M.P. From Hiroshima Dies

Word has been received confirming the death on August 6 as a result of the atomic bombing on Hiroshima city of Fukuichi Morita, member of the House of Representatives from the third electorate of Hiroshima Prefecture. Representative Morita was 56 years of age. With the previously announced death of Representative Kisaburo Furuta, also through atomic bombs, this makes a loss of two members of the House of Representatives.

Yamagata Raising Goats

Some 20,100 goats are expected to be raised by Yamagata Prefecture within this year and with the completion of the project, Yamagata Prefecture will become the third milk producing district following the Okinawas and Nagano Prefecture. As it is easier to raise goats than sheep, Yamagata Prefecture started to raise goats three years ago instead of sheep.

Selling Grapes to Public

Grapes will become obtainable by the people as the order prohibiting the sale has been rescinded with the termination of the war. In order to increase the production of salicylate from grapes, the sale of grapes was prohibited last year in Osaka Prefecture noted for its grape products. Except some for the manufacture of wine, grapes will be hereafter sold to the public.

Women's Corps Disbanded

The women's volunteer corps consisting of female students who have hitherto contributed toward the increase of aircraft production are to return to their respective schools or their own homes. The Labor Section of the Munitions Supervisory Bureau in the Kanto and Shinetsu districts decided to facilitate the return of students collectively rather than individually in view of the transportation difficulties at the present moment. Ordinary women employes at munitions factories are also allowed to return home together with student volunteers.

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GENTLEMEN'S brand new shoes (11 mon) wanted in exchange for Japanese made radio in perfect condition.
Apply Box 210, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHITE linen suit (medium size), white linen trousers, one pair white leather shoes (almost new, size 10½ mon), in exchange for foodstuffs.
Apply Box 203, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

SMALL house or 2-3 rooms with use of bath and kitchen, possibly fully or partly furnished in Omori or quiet part of Tokyo by 2 neutral foreigners.
Apply Box 220, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S brown shoes (used, but perfectly repaired), 10½ mon, and also gentlemen's leather belt (brand new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 212, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S silk pole summer suit, shirts—3 white slightly worn, 1 [illegible] brand new); ladies' black leather handbag; oil cooking stove; spare G.E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes (operatic aria collection, published in Germany); English books, (novels and detective stories), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 212, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' silk dresses (medium size), woolen jacket, fur and several pairs of shoes (size: 9½ mon—25). Also cloth for gentlemen's summer suit (silk Polar), and white linen [illegible] (medium size), for immediate sale or in exchange with any foodstuff.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 218, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA electric refrigerator, medium size, in perfect condition. Only slightly used, for sale immediately. Buyer should arrange transportation from Tokyo suburb.
Apply Box 211, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STEEL bed (3 ft. 3 in. × 5 ft. 8 in.) with mattress, mosquito net, brass [illegible]. Spring is in excellent condition. Bookcase 3 ft. × 2 ft. 8 in., chest 3 ft. × 3 ft., hat and umbrella stand with mirror, (2 ft. 2 in. × 1 ft.), 6 ft. × [illegible]
Apply Box 201, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps (brand new) for Eastman Moving Picture Projector.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN'S bicycle, almost new, in perfect condition, for sale to highest bidder or exchange for suitable commodities. May be inspected at any time at [illegible] Soshigaya 2-chome, Setagaya-ku.
Apply Box 204, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY carriage and electric [illegible] wanted in Karuizawa. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 217, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GREGG'S shorthand instruction text books, elementary and advanced. Also electric iron, small or medium, desired. If possible with fittings.
Apply Box 208, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric [illegible], sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

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The Sufferings of the People

The authorities have announced the casualties and damages suffered by the civilian population of Japan as the result of the wartime air raids. The prodigious extent of the sufferings of the people under the merciless blows of the enemy's irresistible might proves how inescapable was the manner in which the war was brought to a close.

The toll of 260,000 dead, of 420,000 injured, of 9,200,000 rendered homeless; the fact that 90,000 were killed and 180,000 wounded in just the two times that the atomic bomb was used; should shock even the world calloused by the unprecedented cruelty of the late world-wide war. The great earthquake disaster of 1923 caused the world to shudder with horror; but in comparison with the present holocaust caused by the hands of man, nature's destructiveness seems like a gentle triviality.

But it is not only a matter of human casualties. Approximately 2,210,000 homes have been totally destroyed; 90,000 other buildings have been partly destroyed; and 82 cities have been severely damaged, of which 44 have been more than half wiped out. Approximately 30 per cent of all the urban dwellings throughout the entire country have disappeared under the rain of destruction which descended from the skies. It is no wonder that any means, any sacrifice, any humiliation, was justified in order to save the innocent people of the land from further agony. Humanity demanded nothing less.

The moral problem of a world which would permit such cruelties to be inflicted upon any people, even under a recognized state of war, is a problem of paramount urgency. Whatever may be the excuse, however plausible may be the reasons given in justification of any war, it is to be gravely doubted whether any human being has the moral right to inflict such a horror upon an extensive civilian population as has been inflicted upon the Japanese people. Mankind must be spared from any possibility of a repetition of such suffering as the Japanese people have experienced. It is not a matter of statecraft; it is not even a matter of high ideals; it is a matter of simple humanitarianism. The construction of a kind of world in which wars will be impossible is a task to which all nations should bend their utmost effort.

But in the meantime, the millions of victims of the devastation in Japan call for immediate relief. They must somehow be given shelter from the elements. It is a basic requisite of life. Human beings cannot be allowed to huddle for long in mere holes in the ground on the site of their wrecked homes as many are still doing in the absence of any other available shelter. The building of new houses and the installation of hygienic facilities on a vast scale must be undertaken at once if the people of Japan are to be spared from the ravages of the elements and the breakdown of their health.

But the nation has neither the materials nor, at the moment, the labor necessary for this task. To be sure, the closing down of the war industries and the demobilization of the armed forces will soon make sufficient labor available, but the lack of materials will still continue. Yet, impossible as the task may seem, it is a task which must be performed, and performed quickly. Somehow a way must be found. The people of Japan have already suffered too much. They must not be allowed to suffer any more. Humanity calls for relief.

A Proper Step

The announcement that the Imperial Diet will be convened on September 1 for a two days' extraordinary session will be greeted with general approval. Following by one day the formal signing of the surrender terms, the Diet session will provide the necessary opportunity for the Government to lay before the representatives of the people the full reasons why the nation has been reduced to such a sorry pass.

It is not that the representatives of the people need to be especially reminded of the profundity of the nation's plight. There is not a single Japanese who does not feel most deeply the seriousness of the tragedy which has befallen his homeland. It is not that the representatives of the people need be especially told the reasons for the nation's defeat. The broad general reasons for the manner in which the war has been ended are obvious; a detailed and systematicianalysis of the reasons would take more than a two days' session of the Diet.

But it is proper that a formal and official explanation of the circumstances of the ending of the war should be placed before the Diet. For such an explanation, standing as a matter of official record, will provide a point of departure for the launching of a new line of advance in the nation's activities. The defeat is not the end; it is the beginning, the beginning of the construction of a new Japan which will be free from the grave defects which were responsible for the mistakes of the past. A formal acknowledgement of the failings of the past will serve as a sound basis for the beginning of the process of creating a better Japan.

It is particularly proper that such an acknowledgement should be made before the Diet, the representatives of the people. For in the new work of construction which the nation must immediately take up, it is inevitable and necessary that the people assume the dominating role. Much of the failure of the past is to be attributed to the arrogation of power by elements which acted too often in arbitrary disregard of the will of the people. The new Japan must be fashioned in accordance with the freely expressed will of the people, and it must be constantly guided in accordance with the constantly expressed will of the people. It is fitting that a start is to be made in the Diet session which has now been called.

To be sure, the Diet as constituted at present will have to undergo considerable transformation before it can be made into a completely satisfactory instrument of public will for the coming era. It will also have to hold many more sessions than most minds can at present envisage. But in the convening of the Diet at the end of this week, a start is being made in the right direction.

New Houses for Britain

The British Government is now dealing with the difficult problem of housing, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated August 20 relaying a London report. Health Minister Aneurin Bevan issued instructions on August 18, ordering the commencement of construction work on permanent dwellings. In Birmingham the construction of houses has already been started and in other cities, Bristol, Eastbourne, Brighton and Cardiff, the city authorities have begun negotiations with architects. Within the coming one year, London needs 16,500 new houses, Westham, 1,000 and Manchester 76,000.

May Open Ties With Finland

U.S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes announced on August 20 that the United States is ready to reestablish diplomatic relations with Finland, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington dispatch. Mr. Byrnes said that the recent balloting in Finland was "freely conducted and expressed the democratic wishes of the Finnish people."

RACIAL AFFINITY IN THE PACIFIC

Common Ties Emerge As Permanent Reality

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

I

The ethnological affinity discernible among the peoples of the Pacific basin and the continent of East Asia is due to the historical racial miscegenations that had taken place in the remote past. The immigrants, on settling in nearby or distant lands, adapted themselves to local conditions, and by intermarrying developed racial mixtures which ultimately led to the formation of ethnical stalks of inter-allied character. Especially, racial movements had been brisk from India, China and Mongolia. And owing to repeated intermixtures, the vast area of the Pacific became racially and culturally intertwined long before the advent of the Christian era. But the racial settlements were not always peaceful; in many cases the indigenous peoples resisted the onrush of the emigrants until they were overpowered militarily and culturally, and then the fusion—racial and cultural—between the two began in a smooth manner. Prior to the Western penetration into southeastern Asia, the common ties between the different peoples of that area had emerged as a permanent reality, after having undergone a lengthy process of evolution and readjustment.

It is to be noted that the emigrants in the past trekked into nearby or distant lands either by crossing the sea or by travelling overland. In other words, overland and sea movements were the chief features of the early racial settlements. As the newcomers were superior in intelligence and culture, they naturally moulded the life and living of the aborigines; and thus their civilizations and cultures sprang up as things indigenous. While Burma, Thailand and Indo-China experienced overland migrations, the Pacific islands and the East Indies witnessed sea movements. Moreover, in the Pacific, aside from island-to-island movements, long-distance interinsular migrations took place. For example, the aborigines of the Caroline Islands frequently moved into the Philippines, and the warriors of the Hawaiian Islands, by conducting armed expeditions, advanced into the Paumotu Islands.

Customs, Habits Identical

The racial miscegenations among the insular peoples of the Pacific, who comparatively remained culturally backward, enabled them to profess more or less identical customs, manners and habits. In the mainland of East Asia, however, on account of the subsequent development of a number of cultures inspired by the civilizations of India and China, the growing nations displayed certain distinct cultural characteristics which, too, finally came to be ingrained in the fundamental structure of what can be called southeastern Asiatic culture. And it is for this historical reason that the Pacific basin and the continent of East Asia has common cultural and racial relationships as their traditional background, even though, following the stabilization of the Occidental political influence in several countries and insular groups, a superficial separationist outlook appeared on the surface. Under the impact of the current upheaval, not only such a superficial separationist outlook has disappeared substantially, but there has arisen a new urge to foster the traditional cultural and racial relationships on a reorganized foundation commensurate with the latest world tendencies.

Since ancient times, China has been blessed with a large number of overland migration routes which in the past, besides facilitating Chinese settlements in the neighboring countries, acted as communication arteries for the expansion of the "Celestial Empire." All these routes connect China with the Soviet Union, India, Burma, Thailand and Indo-China. There are also trunk links between Manchoukuo and Siberia and between Inner Mongolia and Siberia, especially via Ulan Bator, capital of Outer Mongolia, all of which were extensively used in old times. Then there is the so-called "silk road" made famous by Marco Polo which extends from Sian, capital of Shensi Province, to central Asia by way of Kansu and Sinkiang Provinces along the northern or southern base of the Tienshan mountain range. Chungking is now using this route to obtain war supplies from outside, but the quantities arriving are rather small.

There are four racial migration routes from Yunnan and Tibet to the Indo-China peninsula. Until the materialization of the present readjustment in greater East Asia, Chungking utilized all of them to obtain supplies from abroad. The first is the Annam route which lies farthest east. In the past, it played a significant role to accelerate the settlement in Annam of a racial group closely related to the Indonesian stalk of the southern Pacific. The settlers by intermarrying with the indigenous inhabitants promoted Annamese culture, which became an integral part of the subsequent Indo-China culture when the Mon Khmers established their sway in Cambodia. The civilization that flourished in Cambodia as the main part of Indo-China culture was profusely influenced by Hindu culture, the magnificent relics of which extant being the Ankor Wat and the Ankor Tom. Later on, Indo-China came to be controlled by Cathay and in the modern period by France. Though a French possession, Indo-China is now an active participant in the current movement in East Asia.

The second is the Thai migration route. The earliest ancestors of the present Thai race travelled from the Yangtze valley to Yunan Province and ultimately settled down in the Menam region. These settlers moved further down to form the Siamese kingdom, and even spread eastward to settle in Cambodia. As the Thai kingdom began to expand, the Thai settlers in the south came to be intermingled with the Mon Indians of lower Burma. The Thais also developed blood relations with the direct Indian settlers and the Mon Khmers of Cambodia. Then with with the ascendancy of Buddhist culture, the influence of India in the life and living of the Thais became outspoken. After that came the onrush of Chinese culture, with the result that Chinese customs, manners and habits, too, came to be assimilated into Thai life. Notwithstanding all the different racial settlements and cultural influences, it must be said that the Thai race is mainly responsible for the propagation of the Thai kingdom and also the national culture that springs up through the harmonious digestion of such settlements and influences.

Burma Migration Route

The third is the Burma migration route, which was utilized by the Tibeto-Burmans in their southward movement to settle in the country. These newcomers afterwards absorbed the Indo-Aryan settlers in the Irrawaddy valley and to some extent the Shan emigrants from Yunnan. On the other hand, as the power of the Mon Indians of lower Burma increased, the newly developed Burmese race came to be closely related with them. The Indian settlements along the Irrawaddy valley and in the south contributed immensely to the formation of the Burmese racial stalk and to the promotion of Burmese culture. It is through the Mon territory that Burma finally accepted Hinayana Buddhism as her national religion, and thereby evolved the splendid pagan civilization which came to an end with the infiltration of Chinese influence through Yunnan. Thereafter, the Burmans came to be affected by the settlement of the Chinese in northern Burma, as well as by the consolidation of power by the Shans, and in consequence, they absorbed certain elements of Chinese culture and living. In the present-day Burma, the influence of both Indian and Chinese civilizations is observable.

The last is the Assam route, which meandering along the Brahmaputra River reaches the adjacent mountainous region of China. In ancient times, racial migrations through this route had not been extensive chiefly because of the geographical difficulties encountered. But now Chungking is making use of this pathway to obtain war supplies and, furthermore, it is completing preparations to open a motor road, commonly referred to as the Ledo route, connecting Assam with Yunnan with a view to transporting war materials. The recent Anglo-American entry into Myitkyina and the prevailing military operations in extreme northern Burma have a direct bearing on the question of improving Assam-Yunnan land communication facilities. In early days, the Hindus of northern India travelling overland entered Assam and utilized the Assam route to extend Hindu culture to the farthest eastern region.

In remote times, the Indo-China peninsula and Indonesia had been copiously affected by Indian culture and settlement which arrived through two routes. Even Arabian culture which penetrated Indonesia came by way of India. The overland route extending from the Ganges valley in Bengal to Assam and western Burma was utilized by the Hindu settlers to march into the Indo-China peninsula, while their advance into Indonesia was done by sea either from Ceylon or from the eastern coast of southern India. This explains why in the cultures of Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Java, Sumatra, Bali, Borneo and Celebes the influence of Indian civilization is so prominent.

There are three major racial migration routes in the southern Pacific which, for the sake of convenience, may be called the Australian route, the Melanesian route and the Polynesian route. The first starts from New Guinea and goes south to Australia across the Torres Strait. The second begins at New Ireland and passing through the Solomons terminates at Caledonia. Though the island inhabitants living along this route have been practically Polynesianized, they nonetheless retain to some extent their Melanesian character. The third route covers numerous large and small islands in the eastern Pacific. In the east, it starts from the Fiji Islands, or the international dateline, which forms the eastern border of Melanesia, nd reaches Eastern Island off the coast of Melanesia, and reaches Eastern Island off the coast of Chile in South America. In the north, it encircles the Hawaiian Islands and crossing the equator goes as far south as New Zealand.

(To Be Concluded)

ATOMIC BOMB

By JAPONICUS

The use of the atomic bomb by the Americans in an aerial attack on the City of Hiroshima reducing it to ashes almost in an instant and killing or injuring no less than 200,000 inhabitants, was solemnly protested by the Japanese Government in the name of international law and humanity. The American reply has not yet been forthcoming and it may never come. It seems that this atrocious act aroused the conscience of mankind long atrophied by cruelties attending the current practice of warfare. Religionists in America are reported to have condemned the measure at least in so far as it was employed against a populous city. The Americans, they say, should have tried it on a smaller Japanese town. The pronouncement is based on considerations of humanity, though not basically objecting to the employment of the bomb, a stand, we are afraid, rather ill-becoming persons preaching the Christian faith. Members of the British Labor Party are said to have taken Mr. Attlee to task for agreeing at all to this sort of cruel and inhuman method of warfare. Mr. Attlee, perhaps to save his position, replied that the measure was endorsed not by himself but by his predecessor in office. Now comes forward Mr. Churchill and has fully justified the steps he has taken. He says that there are voices which assert that the atomic bomb should never have been used at all. He cannot associate himself with such ideas. He expressed surprise that people adopt the position that rather than throw this bomb they should have "sacrificed a million American lives and a quarter million British lives" in esperate battles and massacres in an invasion of Japan.

This is no new argument. The late President Roosevelt himself justified the large-scale indiscriminate bombing of European towns by saying "it would shorten the war and save lives in the long run."

This line of thought reminds one of the famous dictum of Karl Marx: "There is but one way of simplifying, shortening, concentrating the death agony of the old society as well as the bloody labor of the new world birth, revolutionary Terror."

Exactly the same idea seems to have haunted the mind of Kaiser Wilhelm II when he wrote in a notorious letter to the Austrian Kaiser, Franz Joseph, in the early days of World War I: "My soul is torn but everything must be put to fire and sword: men, women, and children and old men must be slaughtered and not a tree or house be left standing. With these methods of terrorism, which are alone capable of affecting a people as degenerate as the French, the war will be over in two months, whereas if I admit considerations of humanity it will be prolonged for years. In spite of my repugnance, I have therefore been obliged to choose the former system."

It will be remembered that for this and the blunt statement by his Prime Minister, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, justifying the invasion of Belgium by "a scrap of paper" argument, the Kaiser was arraigned by Article 27 of the Versailles Treaty "for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

The statesmen in every country whose minds have been trained in the traditional science and art of international power-politics are thinking now of the revolutionary changes in the international balance of power brought about by the single fact of the exclusive possession of this terrific and damnable weapon. Possibly this accounts for the sudden change of attitude on the part of Turkey in their negotiations with the Soviet Union. Possibly it accelerated the declaration of war by the Soviets against Japan prior to the termination of the Neutrality Treaty. And the Allied statesmen may now be congratulating themselves that Japan was compelled by the logic of preponderant force to accept their Potsdam Declaration.

We are, however, more deeply interested in the future of international justice than in current power-relations between nations, and our mind naturally turns to a different aspect of the international repercussions of the actual employment of the new weapon. The Allied statesmen are reported to have set up in Germany an international military tribunal to try "war criminals," including perpetrators of "war crimes" within the purview of international law. The employment of the atomic bomb with malice aforethought and without any previous notice to destroy a large and populous town in defiance of international treaties and international morality just prior to the opening of the trial of "war criminals" cannot but impress the world at large that there is one law for the conqueror and another law for the vanquished however fairly the trial itself may be conducted. The severe justice to be meted out to "war criminals" might impress Europeans with awe regarding the might of the victorious Allies, but will surely not help to promote a reverence for justice. On the contrary, it would rather lend further color to the naive philosophy so deep-rooted in the popular mind that after all Might is Right, is by no means a good omen for the creation of a new world of peace and amity which all mankind certainly desire,

ART IN MONGOLIA

Blending of Chinese and Tibetan Culture Is Noted

By B. H.

I

The Mongols, living on the northern borders of the Middle Kingdom, were always classed by the Chinese as "barbarians," a term applied by them to practically all non-Chinese people. The Mongols are nomads, and the cultural possibilities of tribes constantly on the move must needs be smaller than that of agricultural settlers, who can store belongings in permanent dwellings. Though the Mongols did achieve a certain degree of culture by availing themselves of Chinese objects and ideas, their clumsy and sparing use of the niceties of civilization has always seemed barbaric to the Sons of Han. This term also befits much of the philosophy and most of the outward manifestations of their religion. Lamaism came to them from Tibet, a country hardly more civilized.

Tibetan traits fought and mixed with Chinese ones in building up an art for the Mongols. Artistically the Chinese were, of course, superior, but the frightening directness of the Tibetan imagination was often preferable for putting over a religious idea to a simple people, who believed what they saw. Chinese styles had to sell themselves; Tibetan forms were accepted without questioning as coming from the holy land. But this prestige was not sufficient to compete with the wide range and fertility of Chinese art. In the face of such overwhelming offers, the taste of the Mongols struggled to pick out what would please them most and serve them best.

To Rob Is Easier Than to Make

From early times the nomad people of the steppes to the north and the west of China have looked upon her as the cradle of material riches, the source of articles of luxury and artistic refinement. They did have crafts of their own: the Scythians of the first few centuries A.D. were skilled in metal work and decorated their felts, using a style of animal decoration not derived from Chinese art. But the hardy herdsmen and warriors had little leisure to spend on the elaboration of such techniques. Nor did they have to, for they could avail themselves of the products of skillful and patient Chinese workers, either by swift raids into their territory or by exchange of goods. At times the desired wares would come to them by a still easier way as tribute from the Chinese to stave off further raids. Thus the Hunnish chieftains could cut their barbarian clothes from finely embroidered Chinese silks and drink from wine cups delicately painted in red and black lacquer by the artists of the imperial Han workshops. All these rich spoils, tokens of their might and splendor, followed them to their graves.

When Genghis Khan rose to power, he raised with him a people who had hitherto been of no significance, politically as well as culturally. He wanted his people to be warriors only. Captured swordsmiths of many nations forged their weapons, women and slaves tended their herds. Their finery was obtained the easy way, from slain enemies and plundered cities.

But the Mongols who followed their leaders to the west saw a greater variety of artistic forms than their precursors, who only knew their immediate neighbors. They destroyed the flowering Mohammedan culture in Persia and the Caliphate, but not so completely that it did not influence them. It inspired the shape of the Moscow Kremlin and of Sarai on the Volga, "the most beautiful city in the world." A goldsmith from Paris worked for the Great Khan in Karakorum, and the Mongols especially admired his mechanical wonders. It seems doubtful whether many artists of pure Mongol blood were responsible for the splendor of their capitals and the tents of the mighty. The spoils from so many rich, now devastated, countries must have been enormous. It still remains a puzzle where all these treasures have gone. Karakorum must have been the richest city in the world.

After the downfall of the Yuan dynasty in 1368, the Mongols were reduced to their original territory and reverted to nomadic life. During their sovereignty over China they had lost—culturally overwhelmed by the Chinese—what chance they might have had to express an artistic individuality of their own. China was again their only source of inspiration. Infuences from other countries had to submit to China's cultural monopoly.

Art Follows Religion

The primitive rites of shamanistic nature worship did not inspire artistic production. In the sixteenth century the Mongols were converted to the Yellow Church of Lamaism. They suddenly found themselves adherents of a cult that needed temples, statues, pictures, and many ritual objects, which only the artist could fashion. All these were strange to them, and in order to fill their temples they had to follow foreign styles and employ foreign craftsmen. Chinese artisans skillfully blended their native style with the cruder art of Tibet, the cradle of the Yellow Church. Their Mongol employers were probably little interested in one style or the other from an artistic point of view. But they demanded skill, which China could supply, and—more important—strict adherence to the rules of their religion. Their models came from Tibet; hence, for religious reasons, they demanded a recognizable similarity to the venerated Tibetan objects.

Free Movement vs. Solid Mass

As a nomad people the Mongols had no architecture of their own. They felt oppressed in cities and stone houses. The light felt tent, easily moved, quickly erected in any location, guaranteed them their freedom and independence. Yet they were impressed by stately and massive structures which could defy enemies and time. Chinese architecture captivated them by its splendor and majestic expansion; Tibetan buildings impressed them with their solidity and height. The best-known exponent of the Tibetan style is probably the Potala of Lhasa with its many stories and rows of small, often walled-up windows. Tibetan buildings are made up of cubic blocks; they seem like fortresses compared with Chinese halls with their open fronts and curved roofs.

After the experiences of their wars, the Mongols, who always lived and moved at ground level, appreciated all immovable strongholds, raised above the ground, not as a graceful pavilion, but as a compact, enduring mass. The higher lamas and dignitaries of the Yellow Church, though they shared their people's aversion to living in solid houses, nevertheless preferred temple-like, enduring buildings of imposing size for their domains, because they were thus lifted above ordinary mortals and made to seem more like the gods.

Today, architecture in Mongolia shows the rather superficial blending of the Chinese and the Tibetan. Originally, the Mongols had "Tibetan" temples and "Chinese" temples, and there was a marked difference between them. The Tibetan form was probably introduced first; but by the end of the last century it was already almost extinct in its pure form.

These buildings were more vertical in proportion and very different from the horizontal halls of the Chinese, with their graceful red columns, curved roofs and decorated eaves and ridges. The "imperial" temples, subsidized from Peking, were, of course purely Chinese. They were also more colorful and graceful than the Tibetan structures, which soon had to yield to Chinese influences. Today, those temples which still adhere to the Tibetan proportions and construction have at least a Chinese roof over the second "story" to boast of. The interior consists of one high hall; pillars and columns are decorated in the Chinese manner with gold and colors.

Most Mongol temples are built of wood, more rarely—the imperial temples among them—of brick. Both materials are rare and precious in Mongolia. The use of wood for wall and roof must needs change the aspect of Chinese architecture. The effect is less solid, sometimes it looks almost flimsy, and many of the roof decorations, originally executed in glazed tile, must be omitted.

Though the Mongols favor the vertical proportion in their buildings, they have never adopted the rising spire of the Chinese pagoda. The Tibetan form of the stupa reliquary, the "bottle pagoda," is found everywhere. Topped by sun and moon, it symbolizes the five elements—earth, water, fire, air, ether. Its measurements follow strict rules, which guarantee harmonious proportions to this queer combination of heterogeneous shapes. We find it in temples, over tombs, or as monuments erected by a devotee or for some special reason.

Siberian blockhouse architecture and the pointed tops of Kirghiz tents may be recognized in a few smaller temple buildings, which often have gabled entrance porches. They look out of place and utilitarian among the Chinese and Tibetan forms.

The Mongol nomads cannot be expected to add any features of their own to this architectural mixture. Yet the semiglobular shape of their tents with the flattened top is copied in some of the small local temples. They still preserve the shape of the movable temple yurts of old times. Now they have settled down and are built of wood, but their size and shape are those of an ordinary dwelling-tent, with the addition of a window or two.

Painting Travels Light

Architectural forms can only travel in small reproductions, and much is changed or lost on the way. Paintings, on the other hand, are easily transported especially in the scrolls of the East. A great number of them must have found their way to Mongolia through pilgrims and missionaries or as presents from India and Tibet. They fixed in the minds of the Mongol faithfuls the pictures of the gods in Indian form and attire. Iconographic rules, precepts of materials, shape and color—important in the secret teachings of the lamas—could be most faithfully obeyed in painting. Its illustrative value to a mostly illiterate congregation made painting indispensable.

Itinerant Chinese craftsmen traveled from temple to temple, mended the old gods and painted new ones. They can hardly be called artists; but they knew how to draw the outlines in gold and mix colors, which would make the picture a luminous spot in the dark temple—bright greens and garish pinks, fiery red and deep, black blue.

Gods Wholesale and Retail

In Peking workshops, where quantities of religious pictures in all sizes are painted for Lamaism at home and abroad, the work is carried out with speed and precision, owing to an extensive division of labor. The master drafts the composition with ink. He is familiar with the Tibetan aspects of Buddhist deities; he has drawn the same faces, hands, draperies, and attributes over and over again. Stencils are also used. Apprentices specialize in attributes, jewelry, animals, landscape, or other background details. Others fill in the flat, bright colors, and the last touch is given by the specialist in gold painting (nowadays a cheap substitute) which emphasizes all the important contours.

(To Be Concluded)

URANIUM

Essential Element of Atomic Bomb Described

Great interest has been recently centered on uranium, essential element in the production of the atomic bomb.

Uranium is a lustrous white metal which does not exist in pure form in nature but comes from pitch-blende, the source of radium, or from carnotite, a canary yellow ore found in sandstone.

In the United States War Department, secrecy which had prevailed in all uranium mining early in the war period has not been lifted but it has been announced that uranium is produced in the mines of Colorado and processed in six Colorado plants and one in the state of Utah.

In 1941, the last year for which public statistics have been issued, production of vanadium, which is found with radium and uranium, and uranium ore in Colorado totalled 897,194 pounds which was 79 and three tenths per cent of the total for the United States that year.

This precious ore has also been found in Canada. New surveys and explorations have also been undertaken and arrangements made with Canadian provinces so that all supplies of uranium might be obtained by the government and used exclusively for the manufacture of the atomic bomb.

The United States has deposits of both pitch-blende and carnotite, so has Australia and Portugal. Pitch-blende exists in Austria, England, Russia, Sweden and Germany.

In the spring of 1940 a scientist attracted attention by the discovery of a substance which was called 235, a lose relative of uranium. One pound of 235 was said to equal the energy of 5,000,000 pounds of coal or 400,000 gallons of gasoline or 15,000 tons of TNT and in a one 10,000th of a second explosion would create 1,000,000 times the pressure of TNT or nitroglycerine.

Scientists then thought, however that one pound of U235 in exploding would produce a crater of much less than 300 feet in diameter and only 75 feet in depth.

If it would be regulated and controlled, 10 pounds of U 235 could drive an ocean liner or submarine for an indefinite time for it would be equal in power output to 25,000 tons of coal.

Uranium salts have been used in photography and in coloring porcelain, yellow, orange, brown and dark green.

Uranium U 235 differs from regular uranium only in atomic weight. It was the only form of uranium before the war which would split into nearly two equal parts under the impact of neutron rays.

Like radium, it is radioactive but it is less powerful. It was uranium which, in the laboratory of the French scientist Bechuerel, befogged photographic plate and led Madame Curie and her husband to discover radium.